

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

London £2 per annum; Country, £1 10s. 10d. per annum for payment in advance.

VOL. XXIII.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

No. 3366

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE Iron Steam-ship
THISTLE, William Mallal, commander,
will sail from the above port
within 48 hours of her arrival.

JAMES PATERSON.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

3918

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND
LAUNCESTON,
CALLING AT BURE, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Iron Steam-ship
SHAMROCK,

George Gilmore, Commander.

March, at five p.m. will sail THIS DAY.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

JAMES PATERSON. See.

NOTICE to Shippers.—No Goods will be
received for shipment later than noon of
Friday.

2846

FOR ADELAIDE AND PORT
PHILLIP, VIA BOYD TOWN.

CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY

TO LAND AND RECEIVE PASSENGERS.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

THE STRAM-SHIP

JUNO

will be despatched for the
above ports, on Monday, the
3rd of April, at three o'clock p.m.

5 a. d.

Freight in the Cabin, exclusive of
wines and spirits 10 0 0

Steward's fee 0 5 0

Freight cabin, exclusive of provisions 4 0 0

Steward's fee 0 5 0

Freight in the Cabin, exclusive of the support which
the cabin of the Juno will receive, the accommodation
has been considerably enlarged, and many
additional berths added.

For freight or passage apply to

BOYD AND CO.

2. Church Hill.

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP,
T HE fine Pocket Brig.

CHRISTINA, Souders, Master, will call

for the above port on Tues-

day, the 7th Month. For freight or passage
apply to the above board, at the Flour

Company's Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

3004 Bassett-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE favourite clipper
schooner

PHOEBE,

Captain George Bennett,

will have quick despatch. For freight or
passage (having very superior accommo-

dation), apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 490, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE well-known packet
brig

K. M. M. A., Captain Osborne, will have
immediate despatch, and offer an excellent
opportunity to parties proceeding to South

Australia.

Intermediate passengers can proceed in the
cabin (without wine or beer), at a reduced
rate.

For which, or steerage passage, or freight,
apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 490, George-street.

3500

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

(TO FOLLOW THE MAID OF KIWI.)

THE well-known packet
brig

LOUISA,

W. N. Milson, commander.

This vessel's accommodations are well-

known to those who have sailed in her during
the last six years that she has been in the

Robert Town Trade. She has first-rate ac-

commodations for steerage passengers; and

from her sailing qualities well-adapted for car-

rying cattle. Stalls will be fitted up for ten-

horses.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA.

Queen-street.

3900

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

T HE fine Schooner

DEBORAH,

daily expected, having her
hold weightengaged, and
with quick despatch, will offer a vessel
having landed her live stock in first rate order,
offer a good chance to shippers. Has room
for a few head.

R. T. FORD,

8. Bridge-street.

3900

FOR TAHITI.

T HE fine Schooner

COLUMBINE,

Captain Wilson, will meet
with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to

J. B. METCALFE.

March 8. 3905

WALMER CASTLE FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 7TH MARCH.

H AS a few cabins dis-

engaged, and room for a
limited number of steerage
and intermediate passengers. Apply to the
Captain on board; or,

BOYD AND CO.

3900

FOR LONDON.

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR MARCH.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE new fast-sailing A1

Brig HUNTER,

446 tons register, W. P. Pines, com-

mander.

Has room for a few cabin and intermediate
passengers, will sail 6th March, and carries an
experienced Surgeon. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

700, George-street.

February 29. 3923

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-

class BARQUE

ALERT,

394 tons register, M. Davidson,

commander.

Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged,
and will sail in March.

Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Or, to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 2. 4005

FOR LONDON.

THE fine barque

BERMONDSLEY,

AI, 507 tons, Samuel Baines,

Commander. Has three poor

cabin disengaged, and room for a few
steerage passengers. Apply to the captain on

board; or,

F. EBSWORTH;

or,

J. B. METCALFE.

2063

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 2.—Emma, brig, 130 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. Graham, daughter, and two sons, Mr. John Watson, Mr. Gould, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. John.

MARCH 2.—Marian Watson, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Rule, for the South Sea Islands.

MARCH 2.—Edward, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Truscott, for the South Sea Fishery.

MARCH 2.—Harvest, American barque, 224 tons, Captain Bowen, for the South Sea Fishery.

MARCH 2.—Connecticut, American barque, 397 tons, Captain Towns, for the South Sea Fishery.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 2.—Ralph Bernal, barque, 314 tons, Captain MacLaren, for Auckland via Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mrs. MacLaren, Mr. A. MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Otton, son and daughter.

MARCH 2.—Petrel, barque, 195 tons, Captain Carter, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Vastin, and Mr. and Mrs. Solomon.

MARCH 2.—Athol, barque, 398 tons, Captain Coffin, for the South Sea Fishery. Passengers—Mrs. Coffin and child.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THE DAL.—Shamrock, steamer, for Port Phillip and Launceston; William and Cacique, for Auckland; Petrel, for Launceston; Ralph Bernal, for Auckland via Twofold Bay. To-Morrow.—Athol, for the South Sea Fishery.

COASTERS INWARDS.

MARCH 2.—Brother, 27, McCalley, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coal; Australia, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coal; Eliza, 25, King, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coal; Traveller's Bride, 30, Anderson, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coal; Eagle, 26, Doyle, from the Hunter, with 450 bushels maize; Caroline, 29, Scriven, from the Hunter, with 1500 bushels maize; Currency Lad, Palmer, from Newcastle, with 21 tons coal; Captain, 16, Rutherford, from the Hunter, with 420 bushels maize; 400 bushels wheat; Hind, 12, Bragg, from Broulee, with 13 tons coal; Eliza, 10, Lahr, from Brisbane Water, with 2000 feet timber, 600 billets, 14,000 shingles; Eclipse, 21, Brooke, from the Manning River, with 600 bushels grain, 2100 feet cedar, 8 bundles kangaroo skins; Lucy Ann, 36, Parry, from the Richmond River, with 18,000 feet cedar; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 6500 feet timber, 5000 shingles; Australia, 15, Williams, from the Bellinger River, with 15,000 feet timber; Deane, 15, Mackenzie, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels maize, 90 bushels wheat.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

MARCH 2.—Tamar, steamer, 130, Allen, for Morpeth, with sundries; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with sundries; Brothers, 27, McCalley, for Newcastle, in ballast; Effort, 47, Thompson, for the Tweed River, with sundries; Australia, 45, Williams, for Newcastle, with 40 tons coal; Allen, 10, Lahr, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Deane, 12, Bragg, for Broulee, with sundries; Traveller's Bride, 30, Anderson, for Newcastle, in ballast; Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

MARCH 2.—Ralph Bernal, barque, 314 tons, Captain MacLaren, for Auckland, via Twofold Bay, 42 tons coal, original cargo.

SHIPS' MAIRS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:

FOR PORT PHILIP.—By the steamer Shamrock, this day, at four p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Lightning, Hudson, (P.O.P.), and Brougham, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Sir Edward Parry, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the Petrel, this day, at noon; and by the steamer Shamrock, at four p.m.

The whaling barque Proteus, Elliott, hence the 13th May last, put into Port Stephens on the 27th ultimo, with 230 barrels sperm oil. The brig Genii, having been re-coopered, will be brought from the Patent Slip this day, and her port taken by the schooner Sister, to have her bottom examined.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

March.	SUN		MON		TUE	
	rises	sets	morn	even	morn	even
3 FRIDAY	5 41	6 19	7 33	7 53		
New Moon, 21 m. past 11, F.M.						

THE Spy or Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

HELPS TO IMMIGRATION.

In the course of last year, the attention of the colonists was frequently drawn to the question of importing labour at the joint expense of Government and employers. Several plans were proposed for the carrying out of this object. One was, that so much of the expense as would serve to remove emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America, should be defrayed out of British funds, whether national or parochial; and the remainder out of the Colonial Land Fund. Another was, that the latter portion should be divided between the land fund and the employers of labour. Another, that in the event of British assistance being absolutely refused, the Colonial Government should in the first instance become responsible for the entire outlay; and afterwards reimburse itself, in whole or in part, by means either of a sum exacted from every person engaging an immigrant labourer from the ship or immigration barracks, or of a general tax upon the employers of labour throughout the colony. And another, that some part of the expense should be borne by the immigrants themselves, the master being empowered to deduct certain instalments from their wages for that purpose.

It appears that while these propositions were under discussion in Sydney, some of them were also under discussion between Mr. Westgarth, of Port Phillip, and the Emigration Commissioners, in London. From the letter of that gentleman to his Melbourne constituents, of which we gave an abstract in the *Herald* of Wednesday, we learn that he had submitted to the Commissioners a proposal for dividing the cost of emigration, in equal parts, between the land fund and the colonists individually, the average amount being taken at £12 per head. "I had chiefly in view," he observes, "the probability of the colonists themselves joining together and ordering out their own servants, (by far the best mode of emigration,) when so small an advance as £6 each would be required on their arrival. At the rate of £6 of expense for each emigrant, I think our land fund would bear up against a very large, probably a sufficient, importation of labour, because the colony would receive a concurrent stimulus with the introduction of population."

When Mr. Westgarth assumed £12 as the lowest price at which an emigrant could be conveyed from the United Kingdom to these colonies, he was probably not aware that a contract had been actually taken for their conveyance to South Australia at £10 15s. per statute adult. This would be a saving of more than ten per cent. But, as the cost of the passage out must always be fluctuating, being influenced by the demand for freight, the price of provisions, and other varying circumstances, and as it is of some importance that any quota to be borne by the colonists should be distinct: known beforehand, we think the discussion of this project would be much simplified by stating, as the settler's share, a fixed sum—say £3 per statute adult.

And in dealing with this subject, the colonists should look at it in its practical bearings—in its connexion with all circumstances. There can be no doubt that, as regards their own pecuniary interest, the best system of immigration would be one conducted entirely at the expense of the mother country; the next best, one conducted at the expense of a flourishing land fund. But, for the present at least, these advantages are quite out of the question. The Home Government will not assist, at its own charge, either in whole or in part; and of a flourishing land fund, while twenty shillings per acre remains the minimum price of land, there can be no hope. It therefore comes to this: will the colonists best consult their own interests by trusting to the insufficient immigration which the land fund is capable of introducing, or by contributing out of their own pockets, in aid of that fund, such a sum as shall ensure an immigration equal to their wants?

This is the alternative really before them. It is a choice of evils. If they trust entirely to the Government, labour will be imported by the Government, and they will have to pay the penalty of exorbitant wages for inefficient services. The five thousand statute adults now in course of arrival will be as bad as the drop in the bucket. So far from making good the existing deficiency, they will not be equal to the extra demand that will arise out of the current year's increase of stock. Consequently, high as wages now are, they must go up still higher; or, the settlers must restrict their operations, and forego the profits of reproduction. Advance they cannot: they must either stand still or go backward. Fortunate indeed will they be, if to stand still shall be in their power. The extravagant wages they will have to pay, and the indolence and insubordination which excessive wages invariably foster, will swallow up so large a share of their income, and deprecate their property to so fearful an extent, as to endanger their very existence.

Now the only way in which these evils can be averted—so far as the wit of man has hitherto pointed out—is the one suggested by Mr. Westgarth and others. Employers must put their own shoulders to the wheel. They must come forward, and, by their own voluntary co-operation, redouble the resources at the disposal of the local Government. They have, indeed, in one shape, already done so. They have signified, by a well-given petition, their readiness to submit to a general labour rate. Let them follow up that spirited movement by another, and signify their readiness, should the legislature deem a rate impracticable or inexpedient, to contribute a fixed sum for every statute adult whom they shall hire on arrival. Whatever this sum may be, within reasonable limits, will be well laid out, since it will purchase a better description of labour than they now employ, at lower wages than they now pay. They will get more work done at a smaller cost; and the increased production on the one hand, with the diminished charge on the other, will more than replace the first advance.

In calling upon the settlers to take this matter into their earnest consideration, we would remind them of two important facts: first, that the Legislative Council will meet for the despatch of business on the 21st of the present month, with the prospect of an unusually short session; and, secondly, that, after the dissolution of the present Council, which must take place within the next four months, the colony is likely to be without a legislature for an indefinite time. If Earl Grey's new Constitution Act was passed this year—and the probability is that it will—the colonists will refuse to carry it out; and it is impossible to foreseen how long we may then remain without a legislative body. Whatever, then, is to be done on the labour question, should be done without delay. The Legislative Council cannot, we are aware, prescribe the Executive in what way the Crown revenues shall be administered; but they can institute enquiry, and collect evidence, and make recommendations, to which the Executive would pay a becoming deference. And the Council would scarcely be disposed to moot the question of a direct charge upon the hirers of immigrant labour, unless the parties most interested should first invite their attention to it.

Every body is crying out that "something must be done"; let that "something" be commenced by those who need it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice.

MURDER.

Robert Armstrong, late of Sydney, labourer, was indicted for that he, on the 25th day of January, 1848, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved by the instigation of the devil, did wilfully and maliciously assault on one Margaret Campbell, striking her on the top of the head with a club; thereby inflicting a mortal wound, and contusions, of which mortal wounds the said Margaret Campbell did languish, and languishing, did live until the 29th January, on which 29th January the said Margaret Campbell did die.

The prisoner, who was a little deaf, applied for counsel, but it was too late for his Honor to comply with his request.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opened the case by briefly stating the facts as they appear in the following evidence.

Mary Kennedy: Did live in Phillip-street; remembered the night of Tuesday, the 26th of January; between twelve and one o'clock that night the prisoner came to the house of wife

ness; the prisoner, two other men, and witness, went up together from Pitt-street; the prisoner at the bar paid for the cab; they all went in, and the prisoner at the bar took up a book and began to read; there were two sticks lying in the fire-place, and the prisoner took up one and looked at it; witness asked him what they were worth; he said they were worth a pound; witness said what was had been offered for them when they were given to her, he said he would have the stick if she wanted it, and went to take it from him; one of the other men who went home in the cab was a friend of witness, and was lying in the house drunk and asleep, and knew nothing of the matter till next morning. The other man was a friend of the prisoner, and was sitting at the door, and took no part in the row; when witness went to take the stick from prisoner, he pushed her between the bedpost and the wall, and pressed the stick against her throat, and was choking her; she then got up, to call for help; he then struck her on the neck, and then tried to mount the horse; witness having held of the bridle, did not take much notice of him; having failed to mount the horse, he retired a few paces, but returned just as witness was mounting the horse; he then came round to him, and pulling a pistol from his bosom, threatened to blow his brains out if witness did not give up the horse; witness let him go, and prisoner got on him; he then told witness to stand, and asked him to strip, which he refused to do; witness then asked him if he had any money about him; he said he had not; he, witness, then returned home at Kangaroo Point, and having informed a constable of what had occurred, proceeded with him to surveyor's tent, where they received information of the route taken by the prisoner; after a short time he came in sight of three horsemen, who were constables, and called to the constable coming up: the constable came out and struck witness on the side with an iron bar, which knocked her senseless on the ground; just as she came to herself she saw the constable strike the deceased on the neck with the stick,—only saw him strike her one blow; had known the deceased Margaret Campbell for five or six years; she lived close by witness; did not know what might have occurred between prisoner and deceased before the blow was struck, as she was senseless; the deceased came to witness the stick of witness with Mitchell, but did not go in till prison was knocked down in the yard; after the blow was struck, the deceased was carried into her own house, and laid on the soft till Dr. Mallon arrived; he had seen the body of deceased after death; whilst alive she was a girl of the town, and that was also the condition of witness.

Examined by the prisoner: Did never hear any row in that neighbourhood before, but it was the first month he had been on duty there; knew there were bad houses there, considered it dangerous for any man to get into a row with a lot of bad girls, who always took part with one another. Prisoner might have been frightened, and taken the club in self-defence.

Patrick Walsh Mallon, surgeon, sworn: On the 26th January, after two hours, went to see Mrs. Campbell, in Phillip-street; when he saw her, her head, face, back, and chest, were covered with blood; on examination he found two incised wounds on the head, penetrating to the skull; there was another contused wound on the head, and a fracture of a small bone of the arm. Considered the large wound on the head was the cause of death; a post mortem examination was made after death, and I am convinced that the large wound was the cause of death.

The prisoner made no defence; but called two witnesses, neither of whom, however, appeared.

Rowland Petty, swor: Was a carpenter and joiner on his own account; had known the prisoner fourteen years ago in Ireland; had been in the colony this four years last four years; had not been acquainted with him; and knew but little of his character; at home, his disposition used to be mild and temperate, and knew nothing against him but the present charge.

Mary Ann Armstrong sworn: Was a married woman; knew the prisoner from his youth, and always as a quiet, mild, good-natured young man; had frequently been at her place, stopped there when he was out of town; never seen him violent.

By the SOLICITOR-GENERAL: Was it three years since the prisoner lodged in her house, and had frequently seen him since; never heard of a warrant being out against him for any violence.

By the prisoner: Was it three years since he lodged in her house, and had frequently seen him since; never heard of a warrant being out against him for any violence.

His Honor said: The use of wine would certainly have accelerated death, and might have caused it; should not think the small quantity spoken of by the witness Mitchell could have caused death.

The prisoner made no defence; but called two witnesses, neither of whom, however, appeared.

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GUY ON THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.

(From the *Journal of Agriculture*.)
On the Health of Towns, as Influenced by Defective Cleansing and Draining. And on the Application of the Refuse of Towns to Agricultural Purposes. Being a Lecture delivered at the Russell Institution, May 5th, 1846. By WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., Cantab.

It is not a little remarkable that a matter of such weighty national importance as the sanitary condition of our large towns should have been so long in attracting general attention; and it is much to be regretted that greater improvements have not been effected, since their necessity was shown to be so urgent. The first movement of any importance was said to date no further back than 1842, when a report was published by the Poor-Law Commissioners on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Great Britain. Another report appeared two years after, by a Commission for enquiring into the health of large towns and populous districts, which was followed by the publication of a vast mass of evidence and suggestions founded upon that evidence. The subject was then taken up by the legislature, and several bills introduced to facilitate the object in view. In aid of these exertions associations were formed in the metropolis and some of the principal provincial towns, for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject, and procuring the means for carrying remedial measures into effect. Many individuals—among others, Lord Elbington—have laboured, by means of public lectures, to rouse the public mind to the importance of the subject, and this pamphlet is intended to aid the same great cause. We have not seen the merits of the case more prominently brought out, and more emphatically enforced, than in Mr. Guy's lecture, where statements are so concisely and perspicuously expressed, and supported by evidence of such a conclusive kind, that they come upon us with all the force of demonstration. The propositions which it is his object to establish are the three following:—1st, That towns are unhealthy. 2nd, That one of the leading causes of their unhealthiness is defective cleansing and drainage. 3rd, That the refuse of towns, which, when allowed to accumulate within the precincts, impairs the health of their inhabitants, and gives rise to severe and fatal diseases, may be most advantageously applied to agricultural purposes. The principal statistical facts by which these positions are proved cannot be too generally known or too deeply impressed on the mind; and a brief recapitulation—what alone can be attempted here—will, we hope, be acceptable to our readers.

If we compare one million of the inhabitants of large towns with the same number of the inhabitants of rural districts, the inhabitants of towns lose nearly 8000 more every year than the inhabitants of the country. The exact number is 7773. The average duration of human life in town is much lower than in the country. The mean duration of life in Surrey is 45 years; it is 47 in London, and only 26 in Liverpool. The inhabitants of the metropolis, therefore, taking one with another, when compared with those of Surrey, lose 8 years of their lives, and the inhabitants of Liverpool 19 years! The mortality of our large towns varies from 35 in the 1000, that of unhappy Liverpool—to 20 in the 1000, that of several populous towns. If we ask are all parts of our large towns equally unhealthy? we may derive a negative answer from the reports of the Registrar-General, in one of which the several districts of the metropolis are divided into three groups, of ten districts each, under the titles of the healthiest, the medium, and the unhealthiest districts. The first of these, with an allowance of 202 square yards of space for each person, have a mortality of 1 in 49; the second, with about half that space, lose 1 in 41; the third, with the meagre allowance of 32 square yards to each inhabitant, have a mortality of 1 in 36. In further corroboration of this, it may be stated, that Liverpool, which is the most densely peopled town in England, is also the unhealthiest, and that Manchester, which emulates it in this respect, comes next in order; while Birmingham, which allows its inhabitants more room to breathe, presents a far more favourable rate of mortality. In a single metropolitan parish—that of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury—while the gentry, who inhabit the open squares and broad streets, live on an average 40 years, the working class, who inhabit narrow lanes, blind courts, and dark cellars, live only seventeen years; that is to say, they lose one with another, just 23 years of their lives. In Shoreditch, the loss amounts to 28 years.

In treating of his second proposition, Mr. Guy states, in regard to the town of Preston, that in streets which are well cleansed and drained, the mortality among children under one year old, is 15 in the 100; in streets moderately cleaned and drained, 21 in the 100; and in streets badly cleaned and drained, 44 in the 100, being, as nearly as possible, three times the mortality of streets kept in proper condition. It is affirmed on the best authority, that in 20 streets in Chorlton-on-Medlock the mortality fell from 110 to 89 per annum after the streets were properly paved and drained. In certain streets in St. George's, Manchester, the deaths in 1838-9 amounted to 495; but in 1841-2, after the streets were paved and sewered, the deaths were only 132, being a diminution of about one-eighth. Similar instances might be cited almost to any amount. The diseases which prevail in these neglected places are of the class of contagious disorders, pestilence has always haunted scenes of filth. "The plague, the black-death, the camp, jail, and ship fevers, the cholera—all have made these scenes their favourite resort; and typhus fever, our modern pestilence, forms no exception to the rule."—(p. 16.) "The districts in which fever prevails," says Dr. Southwood Smith, "are as familiar to the physicians of the fever hospital as their own names." What is the character of these districts? "There is uniformly bad sewerage, a bad supply of water, a bad supply of scavengers, and a

constant accumulation of filth. If you trace down the fever districts on a map, and then compare that map with the map of the Commissioners of Sewers, you will find, that wherever the latter have not been, there fever is prevalent; and, on the contrary, wherever they have been, there fever is comparatively absent." The annual deaths from typhus fever amount to 16,000, and those who are attacked by this disease to between 150,000 to 200,000! Can any fact be stronger or more convincing than these?

The inducements to correct this lamentable state of things are twofold: First, the removal or mitigation of contagious diseases, which, by finding a stronghold in such places as have just been alluded to, endanger the health of an entire people; and, secondly, the valuable purposes to which the substances causing these diseases can be applied in agriculture. The fruitful cause of disease may thus be made a source of fertility—we may thus minister to the health of our towns and the fruitfulness of the surrounding country by one and the same means. It is too well known to require any further elucidation, that the refuse matters of towns are rich in the elements of production in what may be called the raw material of food. It has also been demonstrated by Mr. Smith, of Dianston, and others, that this refuse matter can be easily and cheaply collected, distributed, and applied to the land. Much of it can be conveyed as common water, and be transmitted to great distance by means of machinery, in a rate not exceeding 2d. a ton, in cases where the carriage would amount to 4s. While distribution in the solid form would cost about 2s3d., the expense in the liquid form would not exceed 6s. "I should be grieved, indeed, to think," says our author, "that this dream of sanitary and agricultural improvement was doomed not to meet with its fulfilment. I trust that either the public spirit of the government, or the commercial enterprise of the people, will soon put the value of the liquid refuse of our towns, and the proposed methods of conveying and distributing it, to the test of experiment, that we may no longer be outraged by this twofold sacrifice of human life, and of the elements of abundance."—p. 27.

This is one of those cases in which there is not so much difficulty in convincing the judgment, as in inducing people to act according to its dictates. In order to accomplish these improvements effectively, operations require to be projected on a large scale, and all great bodies are difficult to put in motion; yet the prospect of a speedy amelioration in the condition of the poor classes, combined with an almost immediate return of profit, in a merely commercial point of view, are double advantages which few enterprises can hold out. We trust that the subject will not be lost sight of, either by the legislature or by the community at large; and we are pleased to see such a publication as Mr. Guy's, which, even though it may not bring forward any new facts, yet turns to the best account such as are already known, and forms a useful remembrance, even to those who may already be familiar with the subject.

A DUTIFUL SON.—The French Minister of War has directed to be inscribed in the orderly-book of the Ministry, in memory of the instance of an notorious conduct of M. Goecke, leader of the band of the 52nd of the line, Goecke, at the public sitting of the French Academy, held on the 22nd July last, was presented with a Monthon medal of 1000 francs for his virtuous conduct. Goecke was an *enfant terrible* of the 5th of the line. He studied medicine, and as soon as he could derive from it any emolument, he devoted the whole to the relief of his father and mother, and nine brothers and sisters. Having at length become leader of the band, in 1822, he sent to his father the whole of his first year's pay, and ever since remitted the greater portion of his earnings. When his father, who was one of the band of the 5th, died, leaving the rest of the family destitute, Goecke, being only twenty-two years of age, took the charge of all of them, and gave education to his brothers.

CAUSE OF FAILURE IN BUSINESS.—A late writer enumerates the following causes of failure among business men:—1. The leading cause is, that it is to be rich by grasping which it is destined to be poor. 2. The third cause is, an impatience to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way. 3. Another cause arises from the want of some deep principles for distinguishing between right and wrong, than a reference merely to what is established as honourable in the society in which one happens to live.

BIRTH.—On the 16th February, at Moreton, New England, the lady of A. Wauchope, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 21st ult., at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. John McGarvie, D.D., Mr. James Wilson, to Louisa, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Benson, of Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

GENERAL NOTICE.—THE AGENTS of his Journal, in various parts of the Colony, are as follows:—Bathurst—O. of Clivedy, Carcoar, Tenterfield, and O'Connell Plains—Messrs. Trees and Ashe. Berrima—Mr. Robert Foster. Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown. Clarence River—Mr. Henry Alderson. Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker. Gundagai and Aldbury—Mr. Robert Davison. Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster. Maitland—Paterson, Crawford, Hinton, Weston, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wellington—Mr. A. D. Morris. Merton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse. Muschelbrook—Mr. Pierce Hegarty. Mururundi, Tamworth, Armadale, and Scone—Mr. Thomas Loxton. Paramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor. Penrith and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. John Coleman. Port Macquarie—Mr. Horatio Toser. Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain H. Quisenberry—Mr. Stephen Nutter. Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster. Singleton, and Jerry's Plains—Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster. The District of Illawarra—Mr. Thomas Palmer, Deputy Postmaster. Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White. Yass and Gunning—Mr. B. C. Harrison. The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow cards, signed by the Proprietors, Kauri and Fairfax; and no others will be acknowledged as discharges for the amount owing.

BALMAIN.—A commodious family residence to let, at a very moderate rent. The premises are well worthy the attention of any who expect to find on the look-out for a good and comfortable residence, in a most healthy and admired situation. Apply to Mr. Blaxk, at Mount Shannock, Balmain. February 21. 3589

SHEEP ON TERMS.—To be Let, on such terms as may be agreed upon; at the Darling Downs, under an agreement about to expire. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, 3181.

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TO LET, with or without the rooms, the commodious residence and premises of Mr. A. SILLITON, opposite St. James's Cavalry, replete with every comfort and convenience, consisting of dining and breakfast rooms on the ground floor, two very handsome suites of six rooms each on the first and second floors, (including drawing-room, &c.) together with three excellent Cellars, detached Kitchen, &c.

The house admirably adapted besides for Barrister's Chambers, Solicitor's or Attorney's Offices, or any occupation requiring extensive accommodation, &c.

Apply to Mr. SILLITON, at the Mart, King-street; or on the Premises, between the hours of 9 and 12 of the forenoon.

Sydney, February 21. 3475

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Apply to JOHN HART, General Agent and Broker, No. 123, King-street, the same premises as the Chronicle newspaper Office. 3580

TO LET, the upper part of a House containing four rooms, kitchen, and cellar, in a healthy and pleasant situation, near the Domain. For particular apply at the Herald Office. 3582

TO LET, a Butcher's Shop, in Elizabeth-street South. There is a fence in paddock, and an excellent well of water. Apply to Mr. MASON, Mason, or to J. B. JONES, King-street. 3589

TO LET, a good dwelling-house in Windmill-street, consisting of five rooms and back kitchen; there is an unobstructed view of Darling Harbour, and the situation is one of the most healthful in the city. Apply at the Herald Office. 3469

YONS' TERRACE.—To Let, the house at the corner of Liverpool and Macquarie-streets, formerly occupied by the late Richard Windley, Esq., M.L.C. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to MR. RICHARD HILL, Pitt-street; or to G. J. HILL, 480, George-street. 3598

TO LET, a Cottage at Pyrmont, with six rooms, detached kitchen, garden, right to well of good water, &c. For further particulars apply to J. KELLY, No. 28, Phillip-street. 3596

TO LET, that highly desirable and commodious Residence and Garden, situated in Elizabeth-street South, and at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Waley. For further particulars and cards to view, apply to MR. EDWARD SALMON, Auctioneer and Agent, 446, George-street. 4027

TO LET, the commodious family Residence and tastefully arranged garden and grounds at the Glebe, recently occupied by R. J. Want, Esq. For full particulars and cards to view, apply to Mr. EDWARD SALMON, Auctioneer and Agent, 446, George-street. 4028

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TO LET, the splendid mansion and grounds of Point Piper, formerly the residence of Daniel Cooper, Esq. For further particulars and cards to view, apply to MR. EDWARD SALMON, Auctioneer and Agent, 446, George-street. 4028

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TO BUTCHERS.

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AT MORRIS'S SALE YARD, SPORTSMAN'S ARMS, PARRAMATTA-STREET.

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WILL sell by public auction, at his

Rooms, ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH,

At two o'clock precisely.

7 Bales fleecy wool, very superior

500 Sheepskins

70 Salted hides

150 Cheeses

Terms—Cash. 4024

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